Election Tuesday, November, 8 1864

#### FOR PRESIDENT, CEN. CEO. B. McCLELLAN, FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CEORCE H. PENDLETON.

For Electors at Large, JOHN PETTIT, SIMEON K. WOLFE. For District Electors, SILAS M. HOLCOMB, ELIJAH NEWLAND, AMBROSE B. CARLTON, BARTON W. WILSON, JAMES BROWN, FRANKLIN LANDERS, ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, JONATHAN C. APPLEGATE, JOHN G. OSBORNE, ROBERT LOWRY, JAMES W. SANSBERRY

The Argument in a Nut Shell. LOOK AT THIS PICTURE.

ELECT ELECT

LINCOL N McCLELLAN

Black Republican Ticket Democratic Ticket You will bring on NEGRO You will defeat NEGRO EQUALITY, more DEET, EQUALITY, restore Pros-UARDER TIMES, another perity, re-establish the

AND THE WHOLE

DRAFT! UNION! Universal anarchy, and ul- in an Honorable, Perma

## nent and Happy RUIN! PEACE!

# Whither Drifting-The Constitution

Repudiated and a Centralized Despotism Declared

the leading men in Lincoln's administration to result of his contest with McClellan was already overthrow the Constitution and erect upon its ruins a "strong government." in the shape of a is using them all with no little skill and the of all hopes of reconstruction, as the secession utter a free word, or lend his ear to a free word, centralized despotism were shadowed forth, all most fearless decision has frequently in his place there uttered senti- It says. ments not a whit less hostile to the Constitution "According to the Yankee papers published and the Union than those emanating from the on the morning after the election, the Lincoln ultra secessionists of the South. Flushed with party have carried Pennsylvania by 35 000 ma. involves the inevitable destruction of slavery, and is an indispensable necessity to the attainrecent success in the congressional elections of Whether this is merely a new fabrication, made ment of that end, they are determined to accom-Pennsylvania, he appeared before the oath- for the good of the army on the eve of battle, or bound Union League organization in Union a real index of the truth, are doubtful questions. League Hall, Philadelphia, and delivered him ascertained in the tew hours between the closing are violently opposed to all compromises or conself of an overbearing, revolutionary speech, of of the polls, over such vast countries, and the stitutional amendments, or efforts at conciliation which the following bespeaks the tenor of the printing of the papers. But the fact would be whereby peace should be restored, and the Union

From the Speech of Hon. Thad. Stevens. The Union party could, thank God, prevent the machinations of the Chicago machinators. They white about the liberty of the press. Why, their miserable press-whether it be the Age in this city, or any other miserable organ-gives daily proof of the lie that they utter Had the speaker the power, he would not only let them see but feel the power of the government. And though no more honest patriot ever lived than Abraham Lincoln; though he loved no man more; though America never had a more upright patriot, yet he wished he had differently exercised his power, and had made these traitors squawk. (Laughter.)

There are those of tender consciences who think we are restrained by the constitution from permitting the abolition of slavery. The constitution was a mutual agreement, ratified by a majority of the States. Every part of it, whether liked or disliked, was binding upon all. If individuals of States violated it, such infractions amounted to crime; but when whole States rose ents by all the laws of war. By the well-known law of nations, war arrogates all compacts. And such compacts are never to be revived as they and the laws of nations alone.

There you have it, in all its length and breadth as published by us on Tuesday last: -the constitution no longer a bond of agreement- we are now governed by the laws of war ately after its capture, there came within our and the laws of nations alone," and Mr. Lincoln is the Supreme Dictator and Dispenser of those ed the best opportunities of understanding the Laws! So says Thap Stevens, the Republican Southern heart. And what, said he, do you Congressional leader, and not a single public man | think, on being interrogated as to the prospects or public journal of his party dissents!

Chairman of the Lincoln "National Committee, one of the Border States. 'If Mr. Lincoln is reand in a recent issue we find a wrater there elab elected, said he, the people of the South will orating the same idea;

From the New York Times. of the House of Representatives, we can control | mediate result. I speak,' said he, 'the sentithe government in any contingency whatever. ments of the people, not the officials. The lead-We can propose amendments to the States-by ers of the rebellion are anxious for the re-electwo thirds-which, if in accordance with public tion of Mr Lincoln, as giving most hope of the my name was Comer, and if I lived in ward opinion, will be adopted by three-fourths of the ultimate success of the rebel cause. But the eleven. I replied in the affirmative in both States, and then we can complete the anti-slave people, he added, 'respect McClellan, and be- cases. He then said he had called upon me for ry and anti secession revolution without any dis lieve in his honesty, capacity and patriotism; my subscription, or assessment-I am not certurbing questions in regard to constitutional and, being heartily tired of the war, they will be tain which-for the Union League, of which he powers. In the next Congress we must gain willing to trust him' Such is the latest and was collector. I asked him, what are you doing twenty-two members to get two thirds. We need most authentic testimony from the very heart of with the money? He replied by asking me if I not disguise to ourselves the fact that this great the Southern Confederacy. It was communica- had not attended the meetings lately. I said war and mighty crisis will not leave this coun ted to me from a source entitled to the highest no. He then said that they were getting up a try as they found it. It is a revolution, and we confidence, and it concurs. I need bardly say, fund of a million dollars, that they were determinmust shape that revolution to good and salutary with every opinion which I have been able to ed there should be no more slavery in this country;

Over a year and a half ago the present chair. lieve that, if by the aid of this good old State of Abraham Lincoln-by force, if necessary, that man of the Republican Central Committee of Connecticut, George Brinton McCiellan shall be they were sending large quantities of arms and Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, confessed in a moment of presumed triumph in the Senatorial and trust he may be, another year will not have drill the members of the League secretly, so contest, to similar anticipations, on the basis of expired without witnessing the final termination that their enemies should take no offense until acknowledged Southern independence, as thus of the rebellion; and that the succeeding 4th of the time for action arrives I was so indignant epitomized in a Republican journal.

J. T Boyer, a member of the Pennsylvania as the birthday of American independence I scoundrelism, by which he discovered that he had Legislature, published a circumstantial state do not forget the danger of indulging in these called upon the wrong man. ment of the attempt of Simon Cameron to buy ninety days, or even twelve months' prophecies. his vote for United States Senatorship Bover I do not forget how many memorable warnings feigned to enter into the arrangement, and was we have had of their fallacy. I can only say, offered \$20,000 for his vote, the money being that in that hope, in that trust, in that firm and placed in the hands of a third person, a Mr unswerving confidence, I shall give my vote to named Geo N. Comer, and made outh to the ing over as a glocious Republican victory. - Cin. Patterson The original idea of Cameron was the candidate of the Democratic party; and when above statement, by him subscribed as being Enq. to hire three Democratic members to stay away | ther that vote shall prove to have been cast with | true. from their seats, and so give him an accidental the many or with the few, with majorities or majority, but Bover, whose real object was to with minorities. I shall feel that I have followed defeat Cameron, objected to any dicker with any the di-tates of my own best judgment, of my other member, as his vote for Cameron would own conscientions of duty, and of Geo N Comer nearly twenty years, and that he Gantt fought our Western soldiers till be was accomplish the object. Bover says that as soon my own unalterable attachment and devotion to is a highly educated and honorable man, and taken prisoner and could fight no more, when he as Mr. Cameron supposed the business was set- the Constitution and Union of my country." tled, he threw himself upon the bed and ex claimed: "I shall be a Senator I will then be TAn extensive watch fectory is to be esthe most powerful man in America. These sublished in Chicago.

Southern people will gain their independence. We will have a Northern Republic, and, with the aid of the New England States, govern mat-ters pretty much as we like " Mr. Boyer seems

Republican authority might be multiplied to an unlimited extent, but they will suffice for our the enormity of the usurpation and exercise of obtuse as not to comprehend the end for which you will please supply answers: they reach, it were useless to address in appeals to reason and patriotism. They present in a or of constitutional liberty as identified with that your bed by the suffrages you east in November prepare to lie in it.

What the Enemy Wishes.

Our readers know that we have not much respect for that form of political discussion which undertakes to prejudice the popular mind by bringing into play, as weights and counters, the observations and expressions of Southern journals in commenting on our impending electoral contest. We have preferred to examine the respective candidacies of Mr. Lincoln and of Gen. McClellan in the direct light of their own conduct, and of their own avowed declarations, rather than in the reflected glosses of critics and commentators lying outside of our political cir-

press desires the election of Gen. McClellan, in placing distinctly before our readers the ignoble | sion to despotic rule or revolution. resort of those who, in their party zeal, do no stick at any misrepresentations, however glaring

The Columbia South Carolinian, (a most noted secession sheet,) in a recent number, gives in it.

adhesion to Mr. Lincoln as follows: "We are Lincoln men from this time forth, His re election will effectually put a stop to the dream of reconstruction in the hearts even of the most timid among us. Committed to accept nothing but abject submission from the South, Lincoln will good us all into unanimous, uncompromising, relentless, desperate opposition; and in such opposition lies the only safety of these Confederate States. Abraham forever, therefore, say we. If we could help in any way, would do it with the utmost pleasure. Fortu mately for us, he needs no assistance. With the agencies now at work in his behalf, he may When, early in the rebellion, the designs of count as certainly upon his re election, as if the decided. The influence, the patronage, and the

warnings of the threatened danger were re- The Richmond Examiner of the 16th inst , ing circumstances. You must remember that ceived with incredulity and scouted at by the contains the following significant remarks upon there are disunionists among the party leaders at masses of the people. To day those designs are the October elections in the North. The hopes unequivocally declared and made to form the avowed for the re election of Mr Lincoln, and the constitution, and who believe that the disrupfundamental basis of Republican doctrine! The the ground on which it bases a fear of the elec-Hon THAD STEVENS, of Pennsylvahia' is the ac- tion of McClellan, as the only man who can at knowledged leader of the administration party once unite the North and paralyze secession in on the floor of the House of Representatives He | the South, are strikingly manifest in this article. | daring, determined men; and believing, as they

> It is difficult to believe that the facts could be disunionists, like the disunionists of the South, no surprise, in view of the determination of the preserved Yankee government to carry its point, even by the utmost exertion of force and fraud. As the the pretense of unbounded devotion to it; they lan's election; and we have long been they are trying to plunge the country into civil convinced that such an event would be war as the surest means of destroying the Union, would propose a convention of States and ar- tecting the public property." If they can defeat of the United States) would have a strong ten- which the points at issue may be satisfactorily dency to disorganize the South But an effect settled, and keep up the irritation, so as to induce coln is the man in power, there is, and there will their ultimate designs. Nothing would gratify be, a strong party in the North opposed to him, them so much, or contribute so effectually to his government and his system. But the electheir success, as the secession of Tennessee and tion of McClellan would heal all their dissen- the border States. Every State that withdraws sions, and unite them more completely than ever from the Union increases the relative power of in the determination to restore the Union by di- Northern abolitionists to defeat a satisfactory us until satisfied that we will never submit. Both | sebtions.

As relating to the same subject, we invite the are. We are now governed by the laws of war reader's attention to the following extract from the States, peace and fraternal feeling will soon

"Among the refugees from Atlanta, immediines not many days ago a person of the most es timable and excellent character, who had enjoyof the future? I can give you his remarks from the most authentic source. They were commu-Turn to the New York Times, edited by the micated to me by a good friend of the Union in fight for thirty years, for they feel that they can for publication. do nothing better; but if McClellan is elected, such an overwhelming Union party will be form We have the Senate, and if we get two thirds ed in the South that peace will be the almost imhas not been seen since that day was first hailed them that their League was a piece of infernal

Election Laws.

vote without question, how many times may they diana nearly as many votes were polled as the vote without crime attaching to the election | the census shows male inhabitants.

cles, and who must necessarily contemplate these nity persuade minors to vote, or if Judges and extent by recruits from the Democratic party. measure by the fears entertained that Lincoln affairs under an angle of vision which leads to an Inspectors may receive votes they ought to know Indiana, lying in the same continuous range of may somehow secure his re-election. It is now obliquity of view, with its accompanying miscon. sre illegal, or be who, by intimidation or other border States with Pennsylvania and Ohio, would quite certain that if this should happen, the com-But as it is common with a certain class of pol- to it. The nenitentiary is the proper place for can party experienced great losses; how, then, iticians and journals of the minor sort to affirm persons so violating the rights of citizens. As should they have gained so enormously in a State with positiveness that the Southern disunion long as we are assured of a pure ballot, and all where no different influences acted on public persons who have legal right are without let or opinion? press desires the election of Gen. McClellan, in hindrance permitted to exercise it, bad legislation the belief that his elevation to power will pro and unlawful treatment may be borne, with the these frauds (they are fully and clearly given in them in article, number nineteen of The Federmote the success of Southern independence, we hope in this way to change our rulers, and, by The World of last week,) but simply to call at alist refer to this paltry allegation only for the pur repeal and change of laws, fashion them to the tention to the conclusive character, the irresistipose of demonstrating its utter falsity, and of stricken down, nothing is left but tame submis proved. It is necessary to swear no witness to

PUBLIC JUSTICE. Indianapolis, October 29, 1864

#### A Good Old Letter from Stephen A. Douglas. Washington, February 2, 1861

To the Memphis (Tenn ) Appeal.

I implore you by all those kind relations which rely upon testimony - N. Y. World have so long existed between us, and which I whether by open speech or surreptitious vote, we to do me the justice promptly to correct the unaccountable error into which you have been led. In regard to secession, whether viewed as a governmental theory, or as a matter of political expediency, I have never had but one opinion, nor uttered but one language-that of anqualified opposition. Nothing can be so fatal to the peace power of the Government are in his hands. He of the country, so destructive to the Union and of Tennessee and the border States under existthe North, as well as the South-men whose hos tility to slavery is stronger than their fidelity to tion of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrection, and, finally, the utter extermination of slavery in all the Southern States. They are bold, do, that the Constitution of the United States is the great bulwark of slavery on this continent, and that the disruption of the American Union involves the inevitable destruction of slavery. plish their paramount object by any means within their power. For these reasons the Northern

They are striving to break up the Union under reader knows, it is what we believe to be the best are struggling to overthrow the Constitution, possible result for the Southern Confederacy, be- while professing undying attachment to it, and a cause it would diminish the chances of McClel- willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it; most dangerous of all things. He upon the plea of "enforcing the laws and promistice; and that proposition (he being President every kind of adjustment or compromise by yet worse for us would be that which his election the Border States to follow the cotton States, would exercise on the North So long as Lin- they will feel certain of the accomplishment of

Union-loving men of all parties in the North, in the adoption of such a compromise as will be alike honorable, safe and just to the people of all Union rendered perpetual. Pardon the repetition; but it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all who love our country, that secession and war will be the destruction not only of the present Union, but will blast all hopes of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis. I trust you will do me the justice to publish Indiana election: this note in your next issue.

I am, very truly your triend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

The "Loyal Leagues"-A Revelation. The following affidavit has been handed to us

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1864. FRIEND HASSAN:-Agreeably to your wish, I write as nearly as I can remember, the circum stances of the interview had last week with the

party I spoke to you about. A gentleman called at my office, inquired if form for myself. I do firmly and honestly be- and to ensure that, they are determined to elect proclaimed President of the United States of ammunition to the members of the League out America on the 4th day of March last, as I hope West, and were sending trained, reliable men to July will find us celebrating such a jubilee as that I could contain myself no longer, and told

> GEORGE N. COMER. Boston, Oct. 27, 1864 Then personally appeared the above

FRED H. HASSAM. Justice of the Peace.

The Gigantic Election Frauds in Indiana.

readers as much just at this crisis to let them carried are not more remarkable for the enormi- man failed to see through the whole conspiracy. to tell a straightforward story, and there is noth- know the obligations of inspectors and judges of ty of their extent than for the completeness of which has been used as a pretext to seize genuine ing in Mr. Cameron's case that renders it impos- elections, and also the penal sanctions of the law | their proof. Occurrences in a distant State soldiers' votes on their way home. These votes against persons (who by reason of want of suita- alleged on testimony liable to be biased by party have been largely in favor of McClellan. Read These expressions from the highest sources of ble age, residence or other disability, are not feeling are naturally regarded with more or less the accounts elsewhere published. The evidence legal voters, who offer or really vote; or who suspicion; but the proof in this case does not con pours in from all parts of the army that, in spite pursuade persons whom they know lack these sist of mere testimony; it results from the laws of every obstacle thrown in their way, the solqualifications to voter or who, having voted, of population and the nature of things. Any diers of the army of the Union are voting for purpose. They carry with them their own com whether legally or illegally, vote a second or more person with a census table, a Tribune almanac, their gallant leader on old fields of victory. We ment. It would be superfluous to dilate upon times, in that way destroying or rendering value and the Indiana returns as published in the Re trust that the rebuke which has been given by all less the inestimable right of American citizen publican newspapers, can be made to sec, inde high-minded Republicans to the interference of ship-the elective franchise. I will submit what pendently of any other proofs than a mere com- military power with the sure and speedy transit power which they contemplate. The mind so I think of interest in the shape of questions, and parison, that wholesale frauds were perpetrated homewards of these votes, may have the effect COMBINATION TROUPE. ou will please supply answers:

In the late election. The proof is of that de to prevent any large number of the ballots from being detained at Washington. Those which of elections render them liable to charge of per- tradiction ridiculous. It is like confronting a have been detained are not to be trusted now. jury if they should let boys of 12 or 15 years of tough-swearing witness, who testified to what he The attempt by military power to interfere in a nut-shell the issue of the present contest—the age vote without question of their age or other saw in a bright moonlight, by the almanac which vote regulated by New York law is worthy uni issue of a centralized despotism as represented in qualification prescribed by law? If they could shows that, on that night, there was no moon in versal consideration. Indiana, Tennessee, Ma THE WIVES OF IRELAND the cause of which Mr. Laxcorn is the exponent, not without crime receive their votes, can they the sky. The increase of voters in any State ryland and New York have thus been interfered receive those of boys 18 or 20 years of age who must bear some proportion to the increase of with already. The Republican leaders have do not appear older than they really are; or is population. If the voting in Indiana was not some sense left, and they will not continue this of which Gen. McClellan is the standard bear there any age under 21 years (when it is attend- fraudulent this law of nature was reversed. Half wrong, for they know already that it gives Mc er. Choose ye, fellow citizens, and making ed with other legal qualifications) that will ex the population in any community is under twen- Clellan more votes at home than they can afford cuse them? If these persons under legal age do | ty one years of age; but in some precincts of Iu- to lose.

> lacks the legal qualifications, and to what pun- ly twice as many votes were polled as the assess | N. Y. Jour. of Com. ors returned polls in the year 1863. In an in-Would it not be well for fathers or guardians | crease of votes resulting from an increase of popwho know their sons or wards are guilty of such | ulation, the aggregate votes of both parties would violations of law to put them on their guard and increase in about the same proportion, unless of Southern Governors, and the demand made explain to them the disgrace and punishment they | there were some reasons for a difference. But in upon Jeff Davis to free and arm the negroes of lay themselves liable to, and advise them, as Indiana the Democratic vote increased in about the South, is creating great commotion here. they are not entitled to vote, that it will be better | the same ratio as was to have been expected, and | The fact the rebels are not fighting for slavery, for them to keep out of the way of temptation by the Republican vote in a ratio out of all propor- but for independence, is thus made plain to the tion, either to the Democratic vote or to any pos- most rabid radical. The action of the rebel Has a person who is a legal voter, after voting sible increase of population. Immense Republi leaders evinces a determination to fight the matin his own name, the right to vote again in the can gains resulting from a great change of pub | ter out to the bitter end should Lincoln be rename of Matlock, or other fictitious name, even lie sentiment in a State, would show a diminua- elected. Recent accounts from the South state if his neighbors, for whom he votes as proxy, are tion of the Democratic vote; but the healthy in that the Union feeling, which was beginning to unable to attend the election? Our election laws crease of the Democratic vote proves that the grow under the belief that the election of Meare certainly lame, if a citizen may with impu- Republican vote has not swollen to its enormous Clellan was certain, has been stifled in a great wise, throws impediments in the way of the ex naturally be subject to the same political influ ing spring will witness still greater determination ercise of this right by a person legally entitled ences. But in the two latter States the Republi on the part of the South not to yield.

wishes of the governed; but if this right be ble force, of the eivdence by which they are plying an abolition of the State Governments, vance in one year by a sudden and enormous tation in the Senate, and leaves in their posses. Of six rooms, on a lot 51X120 feet, cornering on Center be considerably less than the number of male inhabitants; or that a great change in public opin ion would diminish the vote of one party in proportion as it increased the vote of the other These are points on which it is unnecessary to inquire into the credibility of witnesses, or to MESSAS. EDITORS:-I have this morning read | hold our judgment in suspense on account of the with amazement an editorial in your paper of the distance of the localities; they have the same 30th ult , in which you assume that I am "favor- kind of certainty as the laws of nature Of the ing the immediate withdrawal of the remaining fact and extent of the Indiana frauds no sane States from the Confederacy as a peace measure, man can entertain a doubt who has access to to avert the horrors of civil war, and with the census table and can make a comparison; for view of reconstruction on constitutional basis," the manner of their perpetration we must indeed

#### still cherish with so much pleasure and gratitude, The Presidential Campaign a Political Inquisition.

The St. Louis Anzeiger (German) thus comments upon the condition of political affairs: "In those horrible times when fanaticism balthousands to the stake mainly for their opinion's sake, 'the most insufferable of all tortures,' Mazini says, 'was, pevertheless, that nobody dared for fear of the spies that were concealed every where.' Our condition begins to have a woful . similarity with that terrible period. The political rights of a citizen seem to have become utterly worthless unless they are accompanied by a strictly orthodox political faith, dictated at Washington. And not merely a desired opposition to the views of the roling party is a crime, but the slightest deviation in the most unimportant details is looked upon with suspicious eyes, and is finally elevated into disloyalty. Copperhead sympathizers, nay, even rebel, are the names which then fall upon the unhappy victim of political heresy who has dared to brave the vengeance of the ruling party. A Union man is not loyal enough if he is devoted to the Gov ernment of the United States, and in favor of overthrowing the rebellion by force of arms, unless he also has the same views on abolition of slavery, reconstruction, suspension of the habeas corpus, &c , which that party which chance has elevated for the present moment into power en-

But this is not the worst. The inquisition system has entered the most private family circles and confidential friendships, and this is what makes life almost a torture for everybody. The most innocent conversation leads almost necessarily to political subjects. Then commence the controversies, the differences of opinions, and the seed of dissension is sown. How far will this go? Have we reached the highest pinnacle of political inquisition, or have we only arrived at the commencement? In Cromwell's times a citizen considered himself free from the reproach of royalism if he entered the army of the Protec tor. After a little while he was not safe even there. In France thousands entered the Jacobin club to escape the guillotine \* \* \*

The condition in which we live at present is absolutely as bad as under any despotic prince. If there must be governments, those governments should be good. It a country is governed badly, and especially if it is governed badly under the best of all constitutions, the hope of a change is plomacy or by arms. The chances of peace are exactly the same, whether Lincoln or McClellan or later must end in final separation and recognition of the independence of the two contending is elected. Neither would desist from assailing nition of the independence of the two contending of administration is considered, in the eyes of the present political inquisition, as constructive high in rebellion, and nearly half these quasi sovereight these of their allegiance to the constitution, they have been acknowledged as belliger.

If, on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States, will remain in the
Union, and will unite with the conservative and
Clellan would have more power to do so than

If, on the contrary, Tennessee, North Carotreason. There are, say they, only two parties
lina and the border States, will remain in the
Union, and will unite with the conservative and
coluites are patriots and all others are traitors! treason. There are, say they, only two parties Will this political inquisition be broken down on the 8th of November, or do we stand but on the threshold of despotism, and must matters grow the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Winthrop, return, and the cotton States come back, and the their freedom, awake from their deep humiliation and find the means to save their liberty?

> More of the Rascality in Indiana. A New Hampshire soldier, in a private letter to his sister in Dover, in that State, says of the

"By the way, we had our State election last voted, and I not only voted, but I voted ten times. Perhaps you don't believe that, but it is just so. It beat all the elections that I ever saw. Any one could vote that had a mind to. We apiece. What do you think of that? Ain't that ty, Indiana. a disgrace? After we voted all we wanted to here, there were over fifty of our boys who went out on the cars (wenty-five miles to a place and voted there, and ried that place for Governor

The above is a true and attested conv.

Morton, the Abelition candidate ' The Boston (Mass.) Post says: "As an illustration of the manner of voting authorized and in fact directed by this Adminstration, we may instance the fact that, at the last election, the 60th Massachusetts regiment, stationed at Indianapolis, all cast their votes for the Lincoln candidate in Indiana. Not only did each man vote the administration ticket, under orders from their officers, probably, but the number of times each man voted was according to his activity-one, a Corporal, having recently boasted in this cite that he voted twenty one. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article

times for Morton. "This fully accounts for the extraordinary and utterly improbable returns of the last ballot in Indianapolis, and is a fair example of the practices instigated and upheld by the President and his satraps, and by which they hope to retain their power. But the American people will not permit their choice to be directed by bayonets; and sooner or later the triffing demagogues who presume to tamper with the purity of the ballotbox, will find they have raised a whirlwind which

will hurl them to oblivion," The Eastern papers are full of such letters This is the election the Lincoln papers are exult

OLIVER P. MORTON, the "loval" Governor of

Indiana, is stumping New York for Lincoln, in I will further add that I have known person | company with Gen. Gaptt, late of the rebel army. lips than with his sword - [ N. A. Ledger.

Soldiers' Votes.

The accusation of traud which was so noisit Ma. Entron: It would no doubt interest your The frauds by which the Indiana election was made last week flats out entirely. No sensible

We trust the Republican papers will accept our

New Phase of the War.

A letter from Washington says "the meeting

SOVEREIGNIT OF THE STATES .- Alexander Hamilton cannot be supposed chargeable with any fondness for the rights of the States, and

"The proposed Constitution, so far from immakes them constituent parts of the national prove that the population of a State does not ad | sovereignty by allowing them a direct represenjerk; or that the number of honest voters must sion certain exclusive and nery important portions and Noble streets, with Stable, Well, Cistern, &c., and

> Cost or Riots - The people of Brooklyn, N Y., are beginning to understand the cost of riots. In July of last year, some of the grain elevators On Huron street, between Noble and Pine, which will rioters. The Supreme Court has just affirmed the original judgment for about \$80,000, which the tax-payers of Brooklyn must pay.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

# THIRTY

NAVAL

SUBSTITUTE

CERTIFICATES,

(TWO YEARS,)

For Sale on Reasonable Terms.

APPLY TO

J. C. CLINTON.

ROOM No. 85 BATES HOUSE.

#### FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE.

WILL SELL MY FARM OF 140 ACRES. SITUATED on Big Buck Creek, ten miles from Indianapolis, on the road leading from New Bethel to Palestine, and two Thursday. I say we had it, because our boys miles from the gravel road, known as the Walnut Bottom | Leave Indianapolis. Farm. Fifty acres are in cultivation, a good dwelling Morning Express..... house, a log barn, sheded, orchard, well watered with Mail.... the rails are black walnut, and the timber is the best in the country. I will sell at a bargain to a purchaser who voted all the way from one to twenty five times will pay mostly cash. Apply on the premises for further information, or address me at Carrsonville, Marion coun-

INTELLICENCE OFFICE. M. POPE.

NO. 13 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET, THREE DOORS south of the Palmer House, will Loan Money on Collaterals, Jewelry, Watches, &c. Will find employ ment for Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, Seamstresses and Servants, and attend to Renting Stores, Offices, Dwell-

Intelligence and Loan Office.

### HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

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Mr. W. H. Riley. Thursday Evening, November 3d

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE LAURA KEENE

Mr. HENRY HAWK,
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Il PTo-morrow, Friday, Farewell Benefit of LAURA

PARTICULAR NOTICE.-The Horse Cars leave the Theater every evening at the close of the performance People living at a distance can rely on this PRICES OF ADMOSTON. - Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 suggestion as to the avoidance of irritation and cents; Private Boxes, for six persons, \$5 00; Orchestra board? Of what crime is a young man guilty There is a law in that State for levying a poli interference, and the conduct of the campaign who votes or offers to vote when he knows he tax on every legal voter. In some counties near with decorum to its close, now near at hand.— State for levying a poli interference, and the conduct of the campaign with decorum to its close, now near at hand.— From December 6th till Saturday, quarter to 8 o'clock precisely

FOR SALE.

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TEN VACANT LOTS. A Two-Story Brick Dwelling and Double Frame Tenement.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 34, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

on the premises, will be sold at Auction the lowing described desirable property: Eight Vacant Lots on Center strest, between Libert purposes These lots lie near the center of the busines part of the city, and have both a present and prospec-tive value. Each let is 33 lexiet feet—running back t a private alley 10 feet in width.
Two Lots, to be sold as one, each 33 9X120 feet, with a private alley on the north side and running back to an has reached the Sixth Edition, and may be ob alley 10 feet in width. These two Lots front on Noble tained to Carleton, 413 Broadway, or any re-

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

dence for a man of business. A DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE

of the Atlantic docks were burned by the draft rent for \$450 a year-street improvements made, and department of science or skill, there is always but five squares from Washington street TRANS-On the Vacant Lots and Double Frame House, out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of one-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with leader. In the study and treatment of deafness nterest. On the Brick House, one-half cash, and the salance in one and two years, with interest. For plats and further particulars apply to DELZELL & JONES,

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And everything pertaining to a First Class Dry Goods Dr. Lighthill: These goods were bought during the late decline in gold, and we will sell them as low as they can be had in any city in the West

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 1st, TRAINS will run as fellows:

living water, the fences in good condition, two-thirds of Night Express ..... 7.35 P M Arrive at Indianapelis. Morning Express..... 

lines in the country. R PAsk for tickets via "Indianapolis and Cincinnati

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store. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world, it is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates sourf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the bair rich soft and glossy.

Sold by all respectable dealers.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray effected. It restores hair upon baid heads. Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and use throughout the civilized world.

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on short notice and in the very best style. Persons and comfort than before.

DR. LIGHTHILL, Of 34 St. Mark's Place New York,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness."

# WILL MAKE HIS

INDIANAPOLIS. Tuesday, December 6th,

AND WILL BE AT THE

BATES HOUSE.

ONE WEEK,

December 10th, inclusive,

Where he can be consulted on

DRS LIGHTHILL'S Popular work on Prevention,"

#### street, between Center street and the Indiana Central spectable Bookseller throughout the country. Testimonials of Remarkable Cures.

Among the numerous testimonials in his posalley in the rear, well built and well located as a resi- session, Dr. Lighthill has selected a few only of those from parties of established position and well known throughout the country.

> [From the Home Journal (N. Y.) June 4ta, 1864.] In every business or profession, indeed in every some acknowleged head-some one who stands and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. Lighthill, of this city, occupies the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this specality, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the Tribune of a recent date bear witness to the Doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the para-

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE - Louis Loewenstein, a lad fourteen years of age, born in Germany, came to this city when he was about two years old. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf and then dumb. For nearly ten years e was a mute, unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word. About one year ago he was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. Lighthill, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance, that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr. Bennecke, and has made considerable pro-

gress in writing and arithmetic." Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. Lighthill, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. John Nott, D. D., r. r. gunns | Professor in Union College; Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, for treating successfully his case of DUDLEY, NEWCOMB & BURNS deafness. Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. Lighthill po-sesses other testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts

### CURE OF CATARRH.

testifying to his success.

from Hev. Fred. S. Jewell, Profes or of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR-Under date of March I' . sent you a careful statement of my case, its former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that di-Before purchasing elsewhere give us a call. We will make it to your interest to buy your goods at rection, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results

> I have been from the winter of the year 1844. subject to violent periodical attacks of Catarrh. marked by strong febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequer ly becoming acrid and yellow, and towardt, close of the attack, purulent and bloody. These

> attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, some times so violent as to incapacitate me for busi ness and at times confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache; or to the throat, occasioning hourseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so af fected the left eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds, snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger, and hot tomentations of different kinds; and in connection with ..... 5.05 A M these the usual emetics or eatharties employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength Night Express ...... 10 05 P M as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these If Fare the same as by any other Route, and the speed, safety and comfort of trains equal to the best from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes reaching the disease as Special Notice.-The new track into Cincinnati it had never been reached before, and alleviating is complete, and passengers by this line are now landed its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed the "New Pearl Street Ispot," near the Burnet impossible. At the time I gave you my former House, about one mile nearer the business centre of the certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which nearly repaid me for my trial of your treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh for the unprecedented period of nearly half a Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of "Kathaire," signifying to cleanse, rejevinate and re. liliness which would have formerly rendered such an attack inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and, while it is unpleasant to me to appear thus constantly, and in this is now made with the same care, skill and attention of simple justice to yourself, and to those who guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficaev of your method of treating catarrh as I was six months ago; but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for shrot ic catarrh, in my case a substantial cure has been Yours, respectfully. FREDERICK S. JEWELL

Albany, N. Y., September 1, 1564 Remarkable Cure of Deafnese.

From the Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James Church: STRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864. I have been deat in one ear ever since I was in

College, some twenty years ago. By the skill is a highly educated and honorable man, and stands deservedly high as a man of good character of the firm this community.

Frank H. Hassam,

Is a highly educated and honorable man, and taken prisoner and could fight no more, when he have dissolved partnership. The business of the firm this deservedly high as a man of good character of the firm this community.

Frank H. Hassam,

The business of the firm the prisoner and could fight no more, when he have dissolved partnership. The business of the firm the prisoner and could fight no more, when he have dissolved partnership. The business of the firm will be settled by J. C. Dunn at the old stand, No. 24 and speaking in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. Perhaps be should fight no more, when he have dissolved partnership.

Frank H. Hassam,

CATARRH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, Noises in the Head, and all the various Diseases and Noble, desirable for residences or manufacturing EAR, THROAT AND AIR PASSAGES.